

THE FARMERS' UNION.

Volume III.

MEMPHIS, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1993.

Number 26.

GREAT REDUCTION SALE!

—OF—

Clothing

Bargains for
Men, Boys and Children.

—DURING THE—

NEXT SIXTY Days

I will offer my entire Stock of Spring
Clothing at such Low Prices as will
make competitors "hair stand on
end." This means business and no
sham. A like Reduction will be given
on all other Clothing.

Spring Clothing For Men and Boys

Can be found in our store that will
please anyone. You will find it large,
varied and complete, with prices to
suit the purse. We have a new and
complete stock of

Hats, Caps,
Cloves, Shirts,
Underwear,
Neckwear,
Cassimere,
Worsted and
Jeans Pants,
Overalls and Jumpers,

In short, every article usually carried
by a FIRST-CLASS Clothing and Men's
Furnishing Goods House. We extend
to you a cordial invitation to
call and take a look through our im-
mense stock.

"No Trouble to Show Goods."

Remember the Place

GREEN FRONT,
NORTH SIDE OF SQUARAE,
Memphis, Mo.

M. Humphrey, Proprietor.

NATIONAL ALLIANCE AID.

Report made to the South Dakota
State Alliance at its annual session, held
at Madison, June 26th, 27th and 28th,
1893, being also the semi-annual report
of the officer, of the degree to the mem-
bers of the aid.

Mr. President, Brethren and sisters,
six years ago this fall at the annual ses-
sion of this body at Jamestown, in the
then Territory of Dakota, the Alliance
Aid Association was organized and
placed in the hands of the present
officers, with instructions to make it as
helpful as possible. Without funds or
experience we went to work, and after
long years of continuous hard labor, we
are glad to be able to show a steady
and continuous growth without a single
break from that day to this. It was
deemed advisable by the directors to
make it national in charter and an
integral part of the National Order.
To do this it was necessary to present
it to the members at large, requiring a
great deal of traveling, the president
visiting nearly every state in which
the order is represented, and securing
the approval of many state alliances
and their officers, as well as of the
National Alliance of Des Moines, Iowa,
in 1890, and later, its approval and
adoption as a Degree of the Order by
the supreme council at Indianapolis,
in 1891. All this work, covering three
years, of time, and upwards of 100,000
miles of travel, was done largely at his
own expense and without a dollar's
compensation, the secretary also do-
nating his time. With its establish-
ment as a degree, which was completed
March 1st, 1892, the work took on new
vitality, as well as increased popularity,
and has grown rapidly. March 1st,
1892, the Aid Association turned over
to the Degree, 784 members; by March
1st, 1893, they had grown to 2,390, and
the last certificate, issued June 24th,
1893, was 2821. When over 2,000 appli-
cations received within the last month
and an increased inquiry from all parts
of the country, there seems well ground-
ed reasons for believing that it will
soon rank as one of the strong and well
established institutions of the country,
that are doing so much to assist the
widows and orphans of the land.

The expense so far, has been very
light, costing for four and one-half
years for a member of twenty-five
years or under, \$16.00, or \$3.50 per
year for \$1,000; at forty years, \$24.00,
and fifty-five years, \$32.00. There has
been twenty-one losses, all of which
have been satisfactorily settled and
paid. We think it would be hard to
find an association anywhere with a re-
cord any better than that. There has
been but sixteen assessments in all, or
less than four a year. We are now
to pay our losses in full, the May assess-
ment settling two claims, viz. those of
Bros. Dewhirst and Repshur, of Kansas.

When life insurance can be carried
so cheaply, it seems almost criminal
for any farmer who has a family depen-
dent upon him, to neglect to provide
against possible misfortune. Certainly
no one who loves his family will in-
tentionally neglect his duty to them
and to the community in which he
lives, in failing to protect them in the
only way possible to him in these trying
times. The poorer a man is, the greater
the need of insurance! A rich man
may dispense with it; a poor man never.

We appeal to you as loyal alliance
men, to patrolize your own society in-
stead of some other, no matter how
worthy. The L. O. U. W., Modern
Woodmen, K. of P's., etc., are all noble
orders, and each doing a grand work in
their particular sphere, and we bid
them God speed their mission. But
they are not alliance institutions, and
their growth and success does not re-
round to our beloved order. Stand up
for the alliance and your dearest in-
terests.

The degree was established solely for
the purpose of building up and strength-
ening the alliance, and the only way
it can be done is for you to patronize it!
Are you doing it? Since consolidating
with the National Alliance Aid there
has been but seven assessments, four in
1892 and three in 1893, so far; and we
are glad to announce that there being
no losses to meet there will be no July
assessments, the next one therefore, will
come before September 1st. About
one-third of our total membership is in
South Dakota, and eleven losses have
been paid in the state; only one however
occurring since your last annual meet-
ing, that of our valued and lamented
state secretary, F. F. Myers, of Aber-
deen. Brother Myers carried a \$2,000
certificate with us from the start, and
was an earnest friend and worker for the
Order and Degree. Brown county is
entitled to the honor of being one of the
most enthusiastic and well organized
counties in the state, both in the Alli-
ance and the aid, they having the large-
est membership in the Aid of any county

in the Union as well as showing the
largest increase for 1893, 125 being en-
rolled to their credit since January 1st.
There is no good reason why nearly
every county in the state and nation
should not make as good a showing; it
is only a matter of wide awake rustlers
for officers, and plenty of persistent
work. If the Aid had 125 active mem-
bers in each county of the Union the
Alliance would be booming and could
have anything it wanted for the asking.
The work will be pushed harder than
ever this year, and we want the hearty
co-operation of ever member in the
state and nation.

Faternally yours,
NATIONAL ALLIANCE AID,
ALONZO WARDLAW, Guardian,
S. D. COLLEY, Scribe.

The New Missouri Bushel.

The last general Assembly revised
and reenacted the law governing
weights, and as it is important the peo-
ple should know what constitutes the
bushel we publish the following. Cut
it out and place up in a conspicuous
place for reference:

Wheat, beans, clover seed, Irish po- tatoes, peas and split peas, pounds	60
Rye, shelled corn, pounds	56
Unshelled corn, pounds	70
Barley, pounds	48
Oats, pounds	32
Bran, pounds	20
Onions, pounds	57
Dried peaches, pounds	33
Dried apples, pounds	24
Buckwheat, pounds	52
Caster beans, pounds	46
Hemp seed, pounds	44
Blue grass seed, pounds	14
Timothy seed, pounds	45
Cotton seed, pounds	33
Salt, pounds	50
Mineral coal, pounds	80
Coke and charcoal, cubic inches	2680
Sweet potatoes, pounds	56
Parshipis, pounds	44
Common turnips, pounds	42
Carrots, pounds	50
Rutabagas, pounds	50
Cornmeal and millet, pounds	56
Green peas unshelled, pounds	56
Apples, peaches pears and hungarin grass seed, pounds	48
Malt, pounds	28
Top onion sets, pounds	28
Red top seed and orchard grass seed pounds	14
Sorghum seed, pounds	42
Osage orange seed, pounds	36
Cucumber, pounds	48
Tomatoes, pounds	45

It is further provided by law that
whenever apples shall be sold by the
barrel and no special agreement is
made as to the size of the barrel by the
parties interested the size shall be as
follows: Length of barrel 28 1/2 inches,
circumference of three-quarters of an inch at
the ends; the diameter of the heads
shall be 17 1/2 inches and the diameter
of the center of the barrel shall be 20
inches.

Widespread Discontent.

The People's party is the concrete
expression of the widespread discontent
and dissatisfaction. In many respects
it occupies relatively the same position
as the Republican party did just pre-
vious to the war. As yet it seeks only
to modify in some minor particulars
institution of property so as to make it
work with a little greater equality,
and bear with less rigor upon the poor.
It is like the first hasting and blun-
dering efforts of a child to walk. It
receives many a defeat, many a tumble,
but it always gets up stronger, more
determined and with a better knowl-
edge of things with which it has to cope.
And the exigencies of the struggle
which it has entered upon is just as
certain to carry it far beyond any-
thing it now contemplates as the
exigencies of the late war finally com-
pelled the Republican party to strike
at the institution of chattel slavery
itself. It is only a question of time
when the People's party will be obliged
to strike a vital blow at this institution
of property, as such, if it would obtain
any considerable relief from the evils
contemplated of.—W. H. VAN
ORNUM, in New Occasions for July.

For the first time in years a big
strike has taken place without the
Pinkerton thugs or the militia being
called on, and it has occurred under the
Populist rule in Kansas. Some time
ago there was a strike on the Santa Fe
system, but it was settled peacefully.
Now thousands of coal miners are out
on a strike without a word being said
about harm to property of companies,
but if either of these strikes had taken
place in any other state the militia
would have been called out. It is now
proven that organized labor has been
misrepresented and that strikers are as
peaceful as any class until the militia
or Pinkertons commence firing on them.
—Labor Tribune.

To the Members of the F. & L. U.

We see in the News and Stockman of
Christian county of June 29, a letter
from the county president of the F. &
L. U. of that county, Grant Gooch, call-
ing attention to the Sedalia conference
and urging the sending of a delegate
thereto.

Brother Gooch makes a mistake when
he says that "the conference was called
by leading men of all political parties."
The call was signed by H. W. Hickman
and N. J. Wollard, both Democrats.
Are these "men of all political parties?"

A few men met in St. Louis and de-
cided on the call for the Sedalia confer-
ence. Will Bro. Gooch name one man
in that meeting other than a Democrat?
That the order has been made a cat's
paw of by unprincipled and office-seek-
ing men, we fully believe, and as it's
nearing the expiration of the term of
office of some of these men the design
of the Sedalia conference is plain—that
is, to lay the plans for another "soft
snap." Bro. Gooch says "the object is
to leave off everything objectionable in
the order and give it new life; to wake
up the 4,000 slumbering unions in the
state and start the wheel of the Alli-
ance rolling again."

Does Bro. Gooch expect to "revive
the slumbering unions" or organize new
ones? If he wants to revive these
unions why not work in the order?
Why did not those calling this meeting
co-operate with the State Executive
Committee and state officers of the F.
& L. U.?

Their course implies either the dis-
ruption of the order or to cripple its
usefulness for good if possible. How
can they "leave out" anything objec-
tionable, while they themselves are on
the outside?

As this so-called by state officers, or
any of them, no union has the constitu-
tional right to send a delegate to the
Sedalia convention.

If Bro. Gooch is as anxious as he
seems, why not go to work properly,
reviving and send a delegate to the regu-
lar annual state meeting of the F. &
L. U., which meets in Brookfield the
14th Tuesday in August next?

He further says the design of the Se-
dalia meeting is to eradicate from the
order whatever of a partisan nature has
unfortunately got into it; and provide
against influence of that kind and de-
signing men in the future. Again we
ask, where but in the order can we pro-
vide against these evils? In the state
meeting of the F. & L. U., Bro. Gooch
will have the hearty co-operation of
every state officer. Would suggest that
if Bro. Gooch wishes to steer clear of
"designing men" he should leave the
Sedalia conference severely alone. We
don't need it. The F. & L. U. is organ-
ized and in running order. What we
want is a minority to work with the ma-
jority.

We believe the time has come when
we should be plain in these matters,
and in justice to the order the design-
ing men should be pointed out.

We understand "designing men,"
and "office-seeking men," in the order
to be those who use the order to pro-
mote their individual interests, either
successfully or unsuccessfully.

Those who have been successful are:
1. H. W. Hickman, salary \$3,000. He
is one of the three R. R. commissioners
who get a salary of \$3,000 each with
\$3,333 railroad expenses to keep them
from accepting passes. It is said, which
makes his salary \$6,333 per year.
This is not enough for Mr. Hickman's
family, so his son is appointed to a
place at \$1,500 a year, and a son-in-law
to a place at the same salary.

Next comes U. S. Hall, salary \$5,000;
Col. Dick Dalton, salary \$5,000; N. J.
Wollard, salary \$1,500.

The reason I name these men is:
First, I believe they have used the or-
der to boost themselves into office. Sec-
ond, because they and their friends
have had more to say about "design-
ing" and "office-seeking" men in the
order than all others.

Yes, the F. & L. U. is organized and
those understanding the great good ac-
complished by the order; those under-
standing the existing conditions and
the great necessity of united action will
put their shoulders to the wheel and
help revive the sub and county unions
and send delegates to the regular F. &
L. U. meeting at Brookfield.

J. WELLES LONG, Sec'y
State F. & L. U.

In a short time congress will meet
and, in all probability, silver will be
demonetized. So let it be. But if it
is, mark the prediction: The next
congress elected will demonetize gold.
They will do it because the people will
demand it. Then, and not till then, can
we have honest money.—Bates County
Union.

The Scheme Laid Bare.

Fellow citizens, here is what the lead-
ers of the Democratic and Republican
parties intend to accomplish in the next
three years, being aided therein by the
great foreign bank syndicates. Ex-
Senator Henderson, of Missouri, at the
request of the secretary of the treasury
sent to him the following plan for future
legislation.

First—The customs duty should here-
after be paid in gold alone.

Second—The silver bullion in the gov-
ernment vaults should be at once sold
for cash in gold and the proceeds cov-
ered in the treasury.

Third—The per cent gold bonds to
the amount of \$300,000,000 should be
promptly sold and the proceeds trans-
ferred to the treasury.

Fourth—A day should be fixed, not
later than Jan. 1, 1898, for the redemp-
tion and payment in gold coin of all cir-
culating notes of ever description hereto-
fore issued by the government.

Fifth—At least half of the silver dol-
lars issued under the acts of 1878 and
1890 should be sold as bullion and the
remainder minted into subsidiary sil-
ver coins and made legal tender only in
payments of \$10 or less.

Sixth—Provision should be made for
the use of \$200,000,000 of gold bonds for
the purpose of banking, making the
provisions as liberal as possible, con-
sistent with safety, but under govern-
ment supervision.

Seventh—The basis of national bank-
ing should be enlarged so as to permit
the issue of circulating notes on the de-
posits of other than United States
bonds, the solvency of such bonds to be
passed on by responsible government
officials.

Eighth—All bank issues to be redem-
ed in gold coin on demand.

Ninth—All foreign gold coin should
be made a legal tender for debt, and
receivable for government debts, at
their value as fixed by law.

Tenth—Prior to Jan. 1, 1898, the sur-
plus funds of the treasury, either from
loans or collections, to be placed with
banks in such sections of the country
and in such amounts as may be deter-
mined by the secretary.

You see their plan is to destroy all
paper money except national bank
notes, to entirely demonetize silver,
to make a large issue of government
bonds and make everything payable in
gold.

What will be the result? It will take
5 bushels of wheat, 20 bushels of corn,
or 50 pounds of cotton to buy one dollar
with which to pay debts, interest or
taxes. Every mortgaged town lot or
farm will go to the holder of the mort-
gage. Producers everywhere will be
reduced to abject poverty and the
banks will own the world. Would you
not rather die fighting than to submit
to that?—Nonconformist.

The Iron Bridge.

The insinuations of the Democrat
that the "County Court would be cen-
sured by some who have not the inter-
ests of the people at heart," is pacific
and expectant from that source, and in-
dicates that there are hidden causes
for censure in the transaction. Why
good citizenship is dependent upon com-
mending this county court for that
transaction, is beyond our conception.
We fail to see the magnificent struc-
ture. Mr. Jayne certainly did not take
hold of the side supports and shake
them back and forth from three to six
inches with his hand, or he would not
have been so easily convinced. There
is no doubt of it being a costly bridge.
It should have been built for \$500. We
do not dispute the fact that "it is a liv-
ing (?) monument to this county court,"
as near life as one could expect from
that source.

The names of part of the honorable
gentlemen are cast on a plate and bolted
to the railing, the only objection
we have to that is, that said cast iron
plate should contain the names of all
the officers of the county, so that they
would all have a living (?) monument
while that bridge lasts at least. They
are deserving of something of the kind
to hand their names down to this gen-
eration.

Citizens, watch with care the com-
mendation of a press that is restricted
to a few individual men in the county.
PLEMAN.

When the red hand of war hung like
a pall over this nation and patriots
feared for the life of liberty, the green-
backs came to the rescue, and tided
the ship of state safely into the port
of peace. And now, when financial
rain and disaster stares us in the face
and our wisest men tremble at the
crisis toward which we are speeding,
would it not be well for congressmen
to turn to the same old help "in time
of need," and give us a greenback, legal
tender money without any exception
clause?—Bates County Union.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR COLUMN.

The Gospel of the Hand-Grip.

Many Christians are inactive, not be-
cause of positive disinclination to work,
but from sheer perplexity. Their very
humility, although in itself a prime vir-
tue, may be the cause of much of this
inertness. The timid ones, in the
churches, are a legion, and to them we
must turn our attention.

The strong will take care of them-
selves, but the weak must be fostered.

There are offices and talents; there
are fits and misfits. We may rightly
infer, however, that there is a place, a
right place, for all. He is a happy one,
who finds and fills it.

We speak of church work, and of
Christian duty—and both are limited.
To few has been given the talent for
leadership, although the world is full of
would-be leaders. In every church,
however, there is much work, God's
own work, which can be done without
brilliant attainments.

"Do the duty that lies nearest." That
is well; but what is "nearest" and what
is "duty"? It is at this point that many
are perplexed. "And he that is wise
wineth souls." Undoubtedly. But not
all are "wise" along this line, nor do all
apply themselves to wisdom. This is
not all due to disinclination in many—
perhaps in most—cases. It is due,
rather, to their exalted conception of
what ought to be done, and their mis-
conception of the simplicity of it.

"Not many wise," "not many mighty"
are called; but God has chosen the weak
things of the world "to do his will," and
carry on his work. It is his work, not
ours. It must be done in his name, and
for his sake. We can not do great
things. Faithful over a few things—
ruler over many things. This is God's
way. It should be ours.

We cannot teach; we cannot lead; we
cannot preach. But we can do some-
thing for Christ. Each must find his
peculiar sphere and his special work.
Still there is something that all can do.
Shall we begin here? This is an appeal
for the weak and to the weak. It is a
suggestion to the perplexed and the
passive. And, perhaps, the strong may
well partake of the children's food.
"And he that is wise wineth souls."
They who repel, never win. We who
are wise will, first, win men to us, and
then to Christ. At any rate we will
try.

An effective agency for doing this is
the gospel of the hand-grip; a gospel
which all can preach, and for the preach-
ing of which there is unlimited oppor-
tunity. A gospel, by the way, which is
by no means worn thread-bare by too
frequent and indefatigable repetition.
A gospel simple, it is true, but a gospel
that is not, therefore, foolish—unless,
indeed, it is the "foolishness of God"
which "is wiser than men." A cup of
cold water, given with the proper mo-
tive, neither loses its effect nor its re-
compense. Whoso doeth the most tri-
bal kindly office, unto the least of these,
His disciples, "shall in no wise lose his
reward." "Inasmuch as ye did it."

"ye did it unto me." A mecha-
nical deed, done in a perfunctory way,
does not satisfy the conditions. The
pump-handle act can be done, with
promptness and precision, by a mere
automaton; but a sympathetic hand-grip
can only be given by man. The strong
and the weak; the timid and the bold,
all can preach this gospel for the glory
of God and the elevation of humanity.
A stranger greeted with a pleasant
smile and a cordial grip is likely to
come again. The head-shepherd knew
the sheep by name, and carried the
lambs in his arms. A genial warmth
and a tender human sympathy on the
part of all towards all is in keeping with
the preaching and the practicing of
Him who is the head over all things to
the church.

This gospel must not be relegated ex-
clusively to the "Smile 'em up comit-
tee"; but to be effective, it must be all
pervasive—it must be preached by the
entire church. The perplexed and the
passive can participate. No talent is
necessary, no brilliancy, no rigid prepa-
ration, no capital, except a heart full
of love for Christ, and a desire to do
something for His sake. Begin with
this, and a larger work may be yours
in God's good time.

The great Chemical bank says it is
not worth while to try to do business
until confidence is restored. Yes, the
people want confidence enough to put
more of their earnings in the hands of
bankers and moneylenders, and then
all will be secure.—Bates County Union.

Chas. H. Jones, ex-editor of the St.
Republic, declares that the Omaha plat-
form is the purest political structure in
existence.—Edina Independent.